

NOT ALARMED BY ITALIAN UNREST

Premier Tells of Nation's
Heavy Sacrifices and Hopes
for the Future.

EXTENDS HAND TO U. S.

Expresses Confidence That So-
lution of Adriatic Issue
Will Be Found.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 8 (delayed).—Francesco Nitti, the Italian Premier, speaking today of Italy's effort in the war and the evidence of unrest throughout the world, declared that while there had been some cases of unrest in Italy they were not serious enough to warrant alarm.

"Italy's past fills pages of history with glory and renown," he said. "In a democracy one does not live upon the vanished past, but upon the work and effort which the past created—which the present must strive to all costs to perpetuate. It is in this task that the government—the building and restoring of the material wrecks of war to insure the enjoyment of the principles so dearly defined.

"It was in that aim to perpetuate free institutions that Italy threw in her all. No country suffered more from the conflict or the sacrifice with greater will. Half a million dead testify in silence more strikingly than any other evidence to Italy's sterling spirit. A million disabled, living in pain, constitute another of our offerings in the cause of freedom. Five and a quarter million men went out to battle out of a 35,000,000 population in 1915. Every available man in Italy was called to the colors.

Compares Two Nations.

"Had America been called upon to contribute this proportion she would have summoned 16,000,000 men to arms. Italy's army was given willingly—eagerly—on the altar of liberty to bear witness that right is more precious than peace.

"Before the war our annual national debt amounted to \$3,000,000,000; our debt into the war has seen it rise to \$16,000,000,000. In comparison with other countries' war debts it might not seem stupendous, but keeping in mind Italy's resources, it represents the greatest sacrifice of them all. Italy's national wealth aggregated but \$20,000,000,000. Had we been called upon for further sacrifices we would have willingly given even to the limit of our assistance.

"Italy entered the war, accepting all its sorrows and all its dangers. Several times she was on the point of falling, Italy, contrary to the spirit of the treaty concluded with the Allies, remained a long time alone against Austria-Hungary, facing one of the greatest armies of the world, outnumbering that of Italy by 100,000 men, more powerful in artillery and stronger in strategic position.

"Our military forces during those trying days fought with a spirit untroubled by hardship and privation, due to love for enduring liberty. Inconceivable difficulties as regards supplies and transport were overcome so magnificently that the world stood amazed at the heroic achievement in engineering accomplished by our forces operating in the cold, snow-capped Alps and along the bitter frigid Piave.

Says Italy Gave All.

"There was not one atom of endeavor that we withheld in seeking victory. We gave up our homes, our youth, our lives, our all, that small nations might exercise their right of government, that the self-determination of peoples might be perpetuated.

"Long years in the trenches made the rest of the allied armies returning to civil life nervous and restless. We see evidence of it all over the world. We have had sporadic cases of unrest in Italy, but none serious enough to warrant undue alarm. All attempts at general strikes have proved to be great failures. The Italians are settling down to the realization that the guarantee of the future of their country is to be found in greater production of human economic wants and a return to normal commercial conditions.

"The problem of the high cost of living will be brought near solution when the industrial groups have accepted this need for increased output, and as long as this feeling permeates the mass of the Italian people fear of a revolution of 'Adamic Bolshevism' will be unfounded.

"To insure this greater production we must not be handicapped by a shortage of material with which to recoup our industries and resume our normal operation. He assured that when once the channels of trade begin to assume their ordinary function and Italy receives the raw material and food necessary to keep her industrial processes in operation, there need be no countenancing of disaster or violence within the country.

"Intermittent isolated cases of violence

British Bakers Win; No Penalties or Night Work

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The bakers' strike which has been in progress for some time ended today. The men agreed to resume work to-morrow on the understanding that the strikers would not be penalized for refusing to work and that the Government introduce a bill at the earliest possible moment abolishing night baking.

with which Italy has been visited during recent months have been the result of reaction from a war to a peace basis and therefore are not indicative of the normal feeling of the Italian people.

Does Not Want Revolution.

"Italy does not want a revolution, and, above all, her working classes do not want it. My cherished ambition is that the workers' leaders should participate in the affairs of government, preserving persistently to solve the problems of increased production and better living conditions for the families of workers.

"There would constitute a variable bulwark against the violent intrusions whose like have been asserting themselves in all parts of the world. It is sound policy that strict guardianship of public order must be assured. There is no democracy without order.

"Our war debt of sixteen billion dollars is being met with fortitude and stoicism that belittles the gigantic effort of other countries. The nation to pay for this war, is groaning under the burden, but it is bearing it with great determination. Our last budget aggregated nearly two billion dollars, so that the annual per capita tax for every man, woman and child in Italy approximated \$45. I believe that figure challenges the record for high taxation in any allied country, but we hope to reduce the budget to about one and a half billion dollars.

"Despite our high taxation during the war, another measure which will insure our financial stability is before the country. We are arranging for the collection of additional taxation in the form of a progressively graduated levy on incomes. Announcement of the Cabinet's purpose in this direction had its immediate effect on Government securities, which have increased in value ever since this programme was made public.

"Our courage in facing our debt, we hope will be rewarded by national financial firmness which will stand unquestioned. We purpose to begin, as early as is consistent with sound economic commercial policy, a genuine reduction in our paper currency amounting to \$2,000,000,000. We anticipate in the course of a few years Italy's return to pre-war conditions, when our paper money was held at a premium on gold.

Has Market for America.

"The interest of America in Italy must be kept when the great markets that are offered her are considered. Before the war Italy's foreign commerce amounted to more than a billion dollars. This was divided chiefly among the European Powers, with Germany leading all the rest both in imports and exports. The war left this market in a chaotic state. It is now ready for exploitation for American business, ready, open, armed for all their wares, and longing for commercial intercourse which will alike benefit both the United States and Italy.

"We need raw materials for industrial enterprises which will allow us to restore our industry. We need foodstuffs, fats, coal and semi-finished materials. Our country is teeming with industrial possibilities. The streams from the Alps and the Apennines contain enough unbridled electric force to supply the needs of a continent. There is an abundance of labor ready to set its hand to the plough or the forge. Italy is the great gateway in the Mediterranean basin, connecting the Balkans, southern Russia, Asia Minor and Egypt to western Europe and the Americas.

"Our hearts and hopes are extended to America, where many of Italy's sons contribute their skill and toil, for whom many of Italy's sons fought with no unworthy prowess the battles just concluded.

Denies Imperial Aims.

"Italy's aims are not imperialistic. She must defend her nationality. It is inherent in her. It is something that no power, either on earth or in heaven, can take away. Our anxiety is still lingering that our peoples in the Adriatic might have the right to assert their choice to be part and parcel of their motherland. We are trusting that President Wilson's scholarly and energetic mind will assist us in reaching some agreement which will preserve the unity of the Italian peoples.

"We look for America to guarantee us a region in Asia Minor where we may obtain raw materials and foodstuffs for our rapidly increasing population, which within a few years will aggregate fifty million and the density of which is now more than 850 inhabitants to the square mile.

"In conclusion, I have personal sincere confidence in President Wilson as the representative of American democracy. I desire that it be known that the Italian Government steers toward a greater democracy, a greater nationality, an impregnable empire of financial firmness, placing unbreakable faith in the will of the Italian people to work and sacrifice for the right."

WARNS OF DECEIT IN JAPANESE PROMISE

Major Seaman Says Shantung
Railroads and Mines Will
Be Retained.

OPPOSED TO LEAGUE PLAN

Fears U. S. Would Lose Sover-
eignty and That England
Would Be Dominant.

The supposed renouncement by Japan

of her privileges in Shantung under the peace treaty amount to nothing in the opinion of Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M. D., LL. D., and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, who made public yesterday an appeal to the Senate to strike the Shantung clauses from the peace treaty.

Major Seaman, for many years a leading physician in New York, is President Emeritus of the China Society. He spent many years in the Far East through the most troublous times in Japan, China, Korea and Manchuria, and while conducting the first ambulance behind the Belgian lines in 1914 he sent a long cable to the then Premier of China, urging him to bring China into the war and to take over the German possessions and rights which have now been conferred on Japan by the Treaty of Versailles.

Despite Japan's promise to withdraw her troops from Shantung, Major Seaman points out that she will still control the railroads and mines and all of the vast economic facilities which are her main objective in Chinese territory.

Writing of the same subject, Kenneth Mori, a Japanese Fellow of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, yesterday made public through the East and West News Bureau a defence of Japan's course. He says Japan is taking over only what Germany held and

that she is returning to China a share in the management of the railroads and mines, which Germany would never permit.

Will Open All Ports.

He says Japan's settlement in Shantung will be open to all the world, whereas the German port at Kiauchow was always practically a closed port, and, further, that economic conditions in Japan preclude, under threat of panic and revolution, any abandonment of the slight rewards for the war which she has won in the peace treaty.

Dr. Seaman in addition to his opposition to the Shantung settlement vigorously attacks the whole League of Nations.

"Hall the Fourth of July, 1919," Major Seaman asked, "pass into history as the last anniversary of American independence? Shall we, by agreeing to Article 10 of the covenant of the League of Nations, surrender our sovereignty, gained in 1776, to Great Britain, who by a vote of 6 to 1, can impose upon us the inalienable obligation of preserving the territorial integrity and political independence of herself or any member of the League of Nations in any part of the world?"

"China's contribution to the victory of the Allies was far greater than that of Japan. With 100,000 men in the trenches in Belgium and France (and I was there and saw many who will never return) and another 100,000 in the munition plants of England, China did her part in defeating the Germans.

Came In at U. S. Request.

"She did this at the instigation of the United States; and unless something is done to disassociate our name from the proposed Shantung settlement of the peace treaty the Chinese people for generations to come will regard America and Americans with suspicion and contempt.

"In case China should decide to fight for the retention of her rights, on which side will America—ordered by Lloyd George—array her armies? The Chinese have long memories. I well remember a conversation with his Excellency Li Hung Chang in Peking during the Boxer War, when we were discussing the danger from the prolonged presence of the allied armies in China.

"Oh," he said, "they will not stay long." "Well," I replied, "the Manchus remained some time—nearly three hundred years." "What is 300 years in the life of China?" was his answer. And in that time the Manchus had been absorbed in that time the Manchus had been absorbed.

"In the comparatively recent Ty Ping rebellion the mortality amounted to over fifteen million. If the military awakening of China occurs as a result of the wrongs to which it has been subjected by the Peace Commission, the war that will follow and the mortality that will result will be without precedent."

Actors Fund End Planned.

A great gathering of producing managers will attend a conference and luncheon at the Hotel Astor to-morrow, when Daniel Frohman, president of the Actors Fund of America, will discuss plans with them for the termination of the campaign for funds, which is scheduled to end on December 8, designated as Actors' National Memorial Day. Elaborate performances will be given on that date at all the leading theatres throughout the country and the proceeds will revert to the Actors Fund campaign.

The Producing Managers Association will attend the luncheon and the task of arranging the programmes in the various theatres participating in this city will be arranged for.

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NEW MARNE BRIDGE BEGUN.

Major-Gen. Howes Lays First Stone
at Chateau Thierry.

By the Associated Press.

CHATEAU THIERRY, Aug. 10.—Major-Gen. Robert L. Howes laid today the first stone of the new bridge which is to be constructed over the Marne river, funds for which were raised by the American Society for the Relief of Devastated France.

The old bridge was blown up by the American Third Division the night of May 31, 1918, to stop the German thrust toward Paris. The laying of the stone was the occasion for an impressive ceremony, which was attended by Brig.-Gen. F. W. Sladen of the Fifth Division and many other American officers; Gen. Maignet of the French army, local notables and the entire population of Chateau Thierry.

Have Dockmen's Strike Ends.

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—A settlement has been reached between the official commission sent here and the striking dockmen and their employers, and the strike, which had been on for some time, has ended.

Broadway

Saks & Company

at 34th St.

Business Hours 9 to 5:30.

Store Closed All Day Saturday during August



Select Your Winter Furs Now in the

Important Annual

August Sale of Furs

at savings of 20% to 30%

Better furs than those presented in this important sale were never assembled—and it will be a long, long time before New York will see such fine furs again at these remarkable prices. The demand for furs exceeds any previous season—and prices have risen to unprecedented levels because of the present scarcity. By selecting your furs in this important August Sale you share the substantial savings effected when we made very extensive purchases months ago—in many cases the prices being below today's wholesale cost.

Pay Only One-Third Now

the balance when you take your furs from our modern storage vaults in November.

Hudson Seal Coats, in smart belted model. Special \$215
Hudson Seal Coats, with Squirrel collar and cuffs. \$235
Hudson Seal Coats, with Dyed Skunk collar and cuffs. \$235
Hudson Seal Coats, with Natural Skunk collar and cuffs \$300
Handsome Caracul Coats. Special \$215
Natural Black Muskrat Coats. Special \$175
Beautiful Natural Squirrel Coats. Special \$275
High-Grade Scotch Mole Coats. Special \$275
Exquisite Marmot Coats. Special \$95

Fox Scarfs. Now \$48.50 Skunk Muffs. \$35.00
Fox Sets. Now \$97.50 Hudson Seal Scarfs. \$29.50
Wolf Scarfs. Now \$28.50 Hudson Seal Muffs. \$18.50
Wolf Sets. Now \$55.00 Raccoon Scarfs. \$18.50
Skunk Scarfs. Now \$50.00 Raccoon Muffs. \$22.50

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Seal Dyed Muskrat.

Sixth Floor

Women's Summer Skirts

Greatly Reduced

We have taken all remaining lots of Summer Skirts and reduced them to these very low prices for immediate clearance.

Fine Silk Skirts—In Fan-ta-si, Baronette, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Tricotee, Silvernet, Paulette, Taffeta, and Novelty Silks. Formerly \$18.50 to \$29.50. Reduced to \$14.75

Smart Organdie Skirts in all the wanted colorings and White. Formerly \$12.75 to \$14.95. Reduced to \$5

Cool Wash Skirts of Cotton Gabardine, French Cords, and Honeycomb Cloth. Formerly \$5 to \$6.95. Reduced to \$3.95

Fourth Floor

Saks & Company Announce for Today the

Initial Presentation of New Fall

Modes in Women's Frocks

showing the trend of Fashion

for the coming season, as

displayed in costly imports



This rare ensemble of new Fall Frocks is representative of the creative genius of the world's best-known couturiers, the models in each instance being exact reproductions of the very newest gowns shown in leading Paris ateliers.

Of Particular Note are the smart vestees of Val Lace, set against filmy Nets, dainty Batiste Embroideries, rich lace collars, and the three-quarter sleeves—now enjoying wide vogue in the French metropolis.

The Handsome Frock Pictured

is a skilful reproduction of a costly import, developed in fine quality Satin, richly embellished with jet beading. To be had

Today at \$69.50

Fourth Floor.

Greatly Reduced—

All our broken selections of fine

Street Capes for Women

These Capes are in some of our most successful circular and military models, expertly tailored in the wanted materials for present and early Fall wear.

Capes formerly \$25 and \$29.50. Now \$13.75
Capes formerly \$35 and \$39.50. Now \$16.75
Capes formerly \$39.50 and \$45. Now \$19.75
Capes formerly \$45 to \$59.50. Now \$25.00

Also at Substantial Savings

Women's Sports Coats

Formerly \$16.50 to \$22.50

Now \$7.50 and \$10.00

Exquisitely fashioned of fine quality Wool Jersey. Wonderful values. Fourth Floor.

Beginning Today—the Final Clearance of

All Our Fine Stock of Women's and Misses'

White Summer Footwear

Formerly \$8.50 to \$12.50

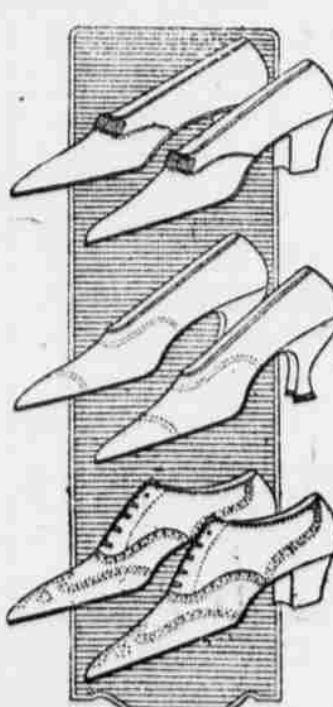
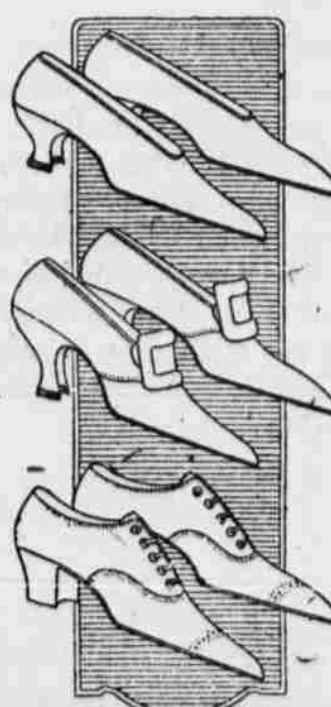
At \$6.95

So that we may have ample room for incoming shipments we have reduced all our White Summer Footwear to this low price. Splendid selection of styles in Pumps, Oxfords and Colonials, skilfully produced in

All White Kidskin, Buckskin, Nu-Buck, and White Canvas

All sizes in the collection, but not in every model. Choice of Louis XV, Baby Louis XV and smart military heels.

Second Floor.



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